

BookletChartTM

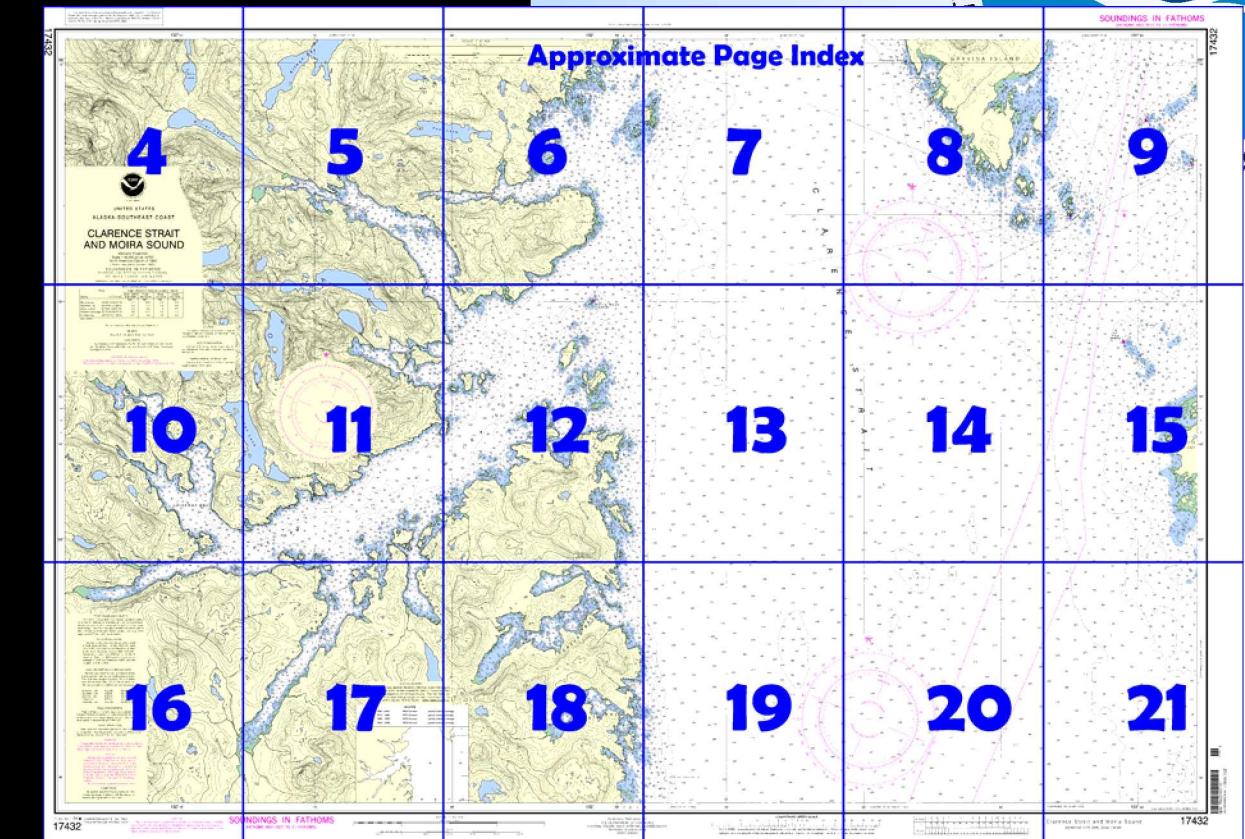
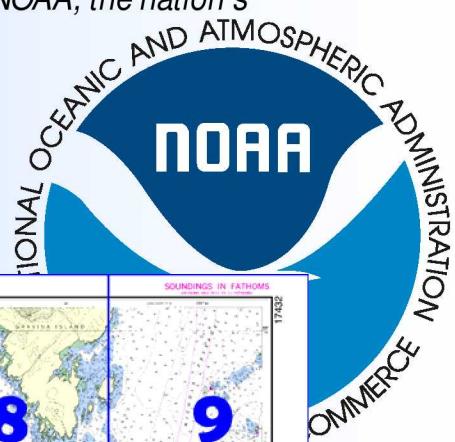
Clarence Strait and Moira Inlet

(NOAA Chart 17432)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

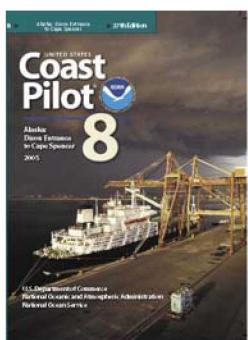
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(42) **Hidden Bay** ($54^{\circ}56.4'N$, $131^{\circ}58.7'W$) indents the W shore of Clarence Strait about 15 miles N of Cape Chacon. The entrance is less than 100 yards (91 m) wide and is N of a group of rocky islets.

(44) **Scott Point**, about 1 mile N of Hidden Bay, is a round point with an abrupt shoreline characterized by large gray ledges.

(45) **Ingraham Bay** is about 1.2 miles NW from Scott Point. Rocks, usually marked by kelp, extend about 200 yards (183 m) off the entrance points.

(51) **Ingraham Point**, the NW entrance point of Ingraham Bay, is low and wooded for a distance of 0.6 mile from the point where it commences a sharp rise to a wooded ridge.

(52) **Polk Island** is about 1.3 miles N of Ingraham Point. A reef, bare at high tide, is midway in the channel between the island and the Prince of Wales Island shore.

(54) **Chichagof Bay** is about 2.5 miles N from Ingraham Point.

(55) **Rip Point**, about 3.2 miles N from Ingraham Point, is low for about 1 mile back from the shore, then rises steeply to a long ridge.

(56) **Sun Rocks**, the two most prominent rocks in this area, about 100 yards (91 m) long, 20 yards (18 m) wide, and 15 feet (4.6 m) high, are about 0.2 mile SE from Rip Point.

(58) **Moira Sound** indents the W shore of Clarence Strait, about 25 miles N of Cape Chacon; it is 4.5 miles wide between Rip Point and Adams Point. **Adams Point** ($55^{\circ}06.7'N$, $131^{\circ}59.7'W$), the N entrance point, is low and wooded.

(59) **South Arm** extends about 5 miles to the S and has numerous reefs that uncover at low water. **West Arm** has a length of 2.2 miles and then divides into two short arms, the N, known as **Dickman Bay**, the S as **Frederick Cove**. **Johnson Cove** is about 2 miles long and indents the S shore of the sound about 2 miles S of **Black Point** ($55^{\circ}02.3'N$, $132^{\circ}05.2'W$).

(60) **Moira Rock Light** ($55^{\circ}04'58"N$, $131^{\circ}59'54"W$), 40 feet (12.2 m) above the water, is shown from a skeleton tower with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on the highest part of Moira Rock, the northernmost of a chain of islands that stretch from Rip Point towards Adams Point. **Moira Island**, 0.6 mile long and wooded, is about 0.9 mile to the SSW of Moira Rock.

(62) **Kegan Cove** is about 2.8 miles SW of Black Point. Excellent shelter and anchorage in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms (12.3 m), mud bottom, can be had inside. **Kegan Creek**, outlet from **Kegan Lake**, flows into the head of the cove.

(63) **Whiterock Island**, about 0.3 mile SE of Moira Island, is irregular in shape and wooded.

(64) **Menefee Anchorage**, about 1 mile W from Rip Point ($55^{\circ}02.2'N$, $131^{\circ}58.7'W$), is much used by fishing craft, but is not suitable for large vessels.

(65) **Menefee Islands**, about 1.3 miles W of Rip Point, are two large wooded islands.

(67) **Egg Islands** are a group of wooded islands on the NW side of the entrance to Moira Sound, about 2.8 miles SW of Moira Rock.

(68) **Niblack Anchorage**, just W of the Egg Islands, affords good protection in depths of 6 to 20 fathoms (11.0 to 36 m), mud bottom. **Clare Island** is on the N side of the entrance to Niblack Anchorage. **Safety Rock**, grass covered and about 15 feet (4.6 m) high, is in midentrance.

(69) From Adams Point to **Point Halliday**, the N point of the entrance to North Arm, the shoreline is broken and there are many rocks close to shore.

(70) **North Arm**, about 4 miles long and 0.3 mile wide at the entrance, is in the NW side of Moira Sound about 2.8 miles W of Moira Rock.

(71) **Deichman Island**, 2 miles inside the entrance of North Arm, has foul ground between it and the E shore, and foul ground extends about 400 yards (366 m) SE and 300 yards (274 m) S from it. In passing beyond Deichman Island, the S shore should be favored until past **Beck Rock**, about 700 yards (640 m) to the W, which uncovers 12 feet (3.6 m). Then a midchannel course will pass 200 yards (183 m) NE of **Cannery Rock**, about 0.8 mile WNW of Beck Rock, which uncovers 9 feet (2.7 m).

(72) At the head, North Arm divides into two fingers. The N finger, **Nowiskay Cove**, affords good small-craft anchorage in about 8 fathoms (14.6). The W finger extends to **Clarno Cove** and **Aiken Cove**.

(75) **Cannery Cove**, just NW of **Cannery Point** ($55^{\circ}06.7'N$, $132^{\circ}08.3'W$), affords good anchorage in 13 fathoms (24 m), and the small bight on the NW side of the cove has small-craft anchorage in $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms (2.7 m).

(76) **Port Johnson**, a narrow deep inlet, that extends about 3.5 miles in a W direction, is on the W side of Clarence Strait, between Adams Point and Wedge Islands.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Apr. 10/04
Corrected through LNM Mar. 16/04

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.55 MHz

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.246° southward and 6.006° westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 55°03'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, [United States Coast Pilot](#).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

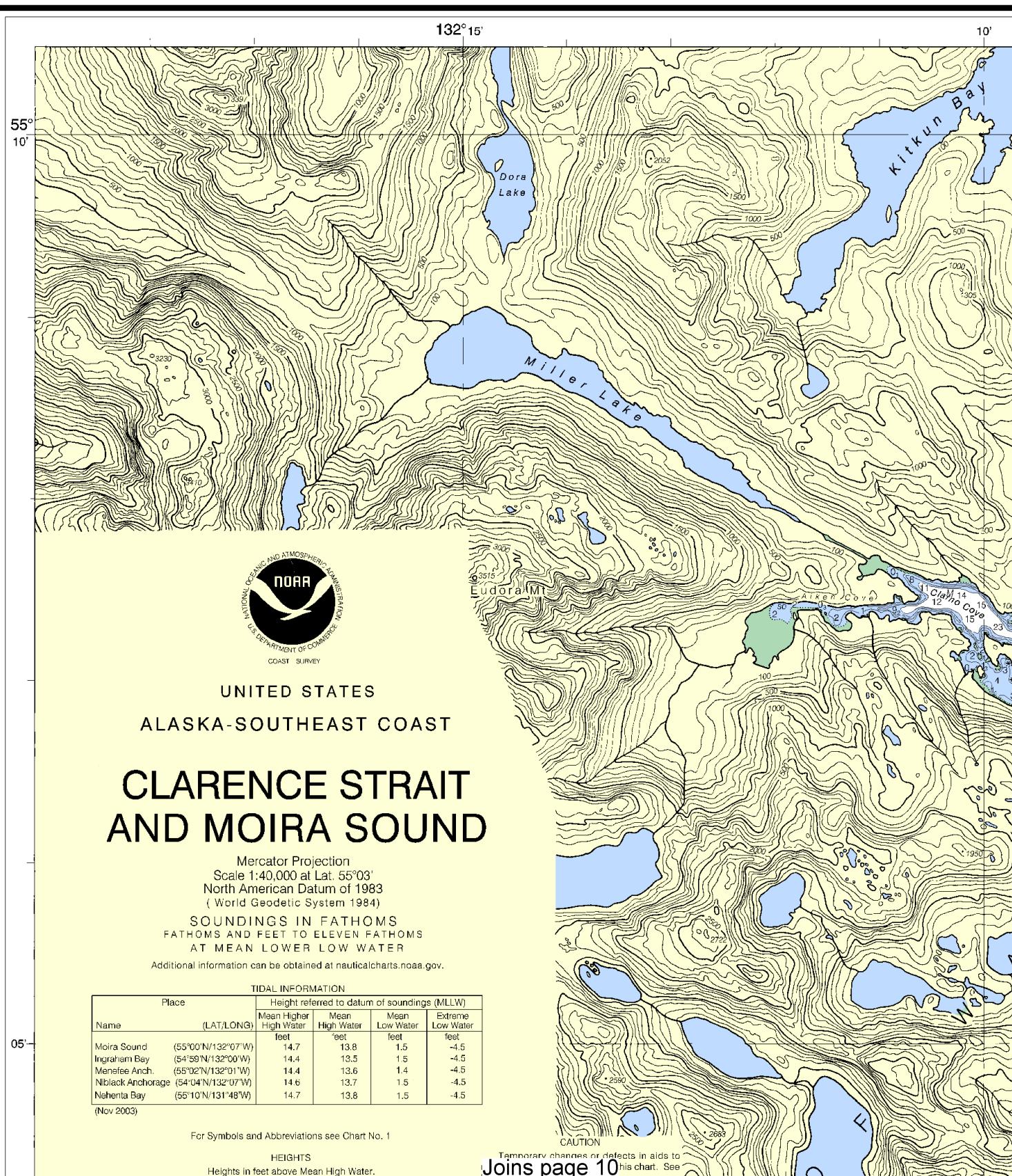
TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Moira Sound	(55°00' N/132°07' W)	14.7	13.8	1.5	-4.5
Ingraham Bay	(54°59' N/132°00' W)	14.4	13.5	1.5	-4.5
Menefee Anch.	(55°02' N/132°01' W)	14.4	13.6	1.4	-4.5
Niblack Anchorage	(54°04' N/132°07' W)	14.6	13.7	1.5	-4.5
Nohenta Bay	(55°10' N/131°48' W)	14.7	13.8	1.5	-4.5

(Nov 2003)

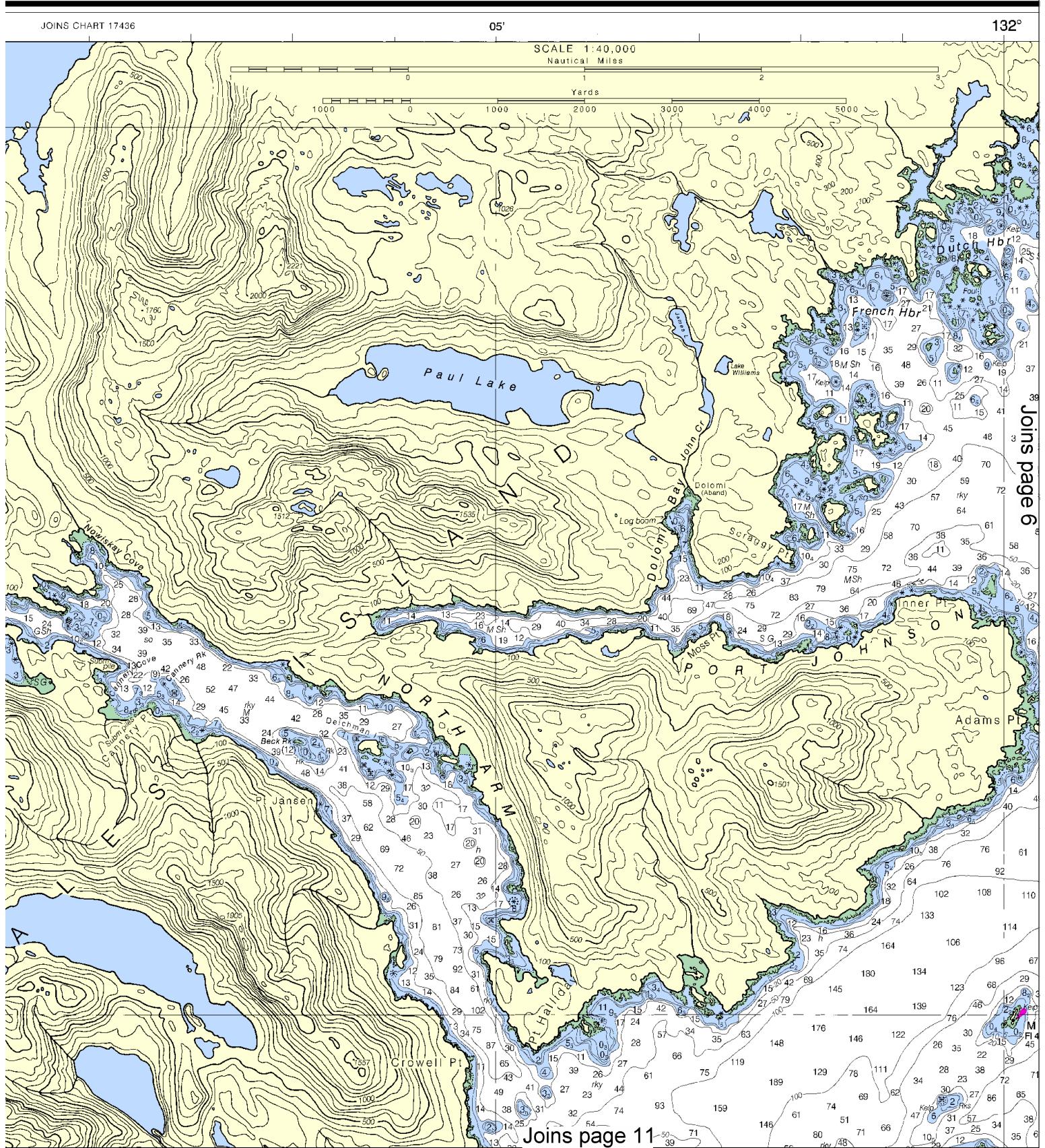
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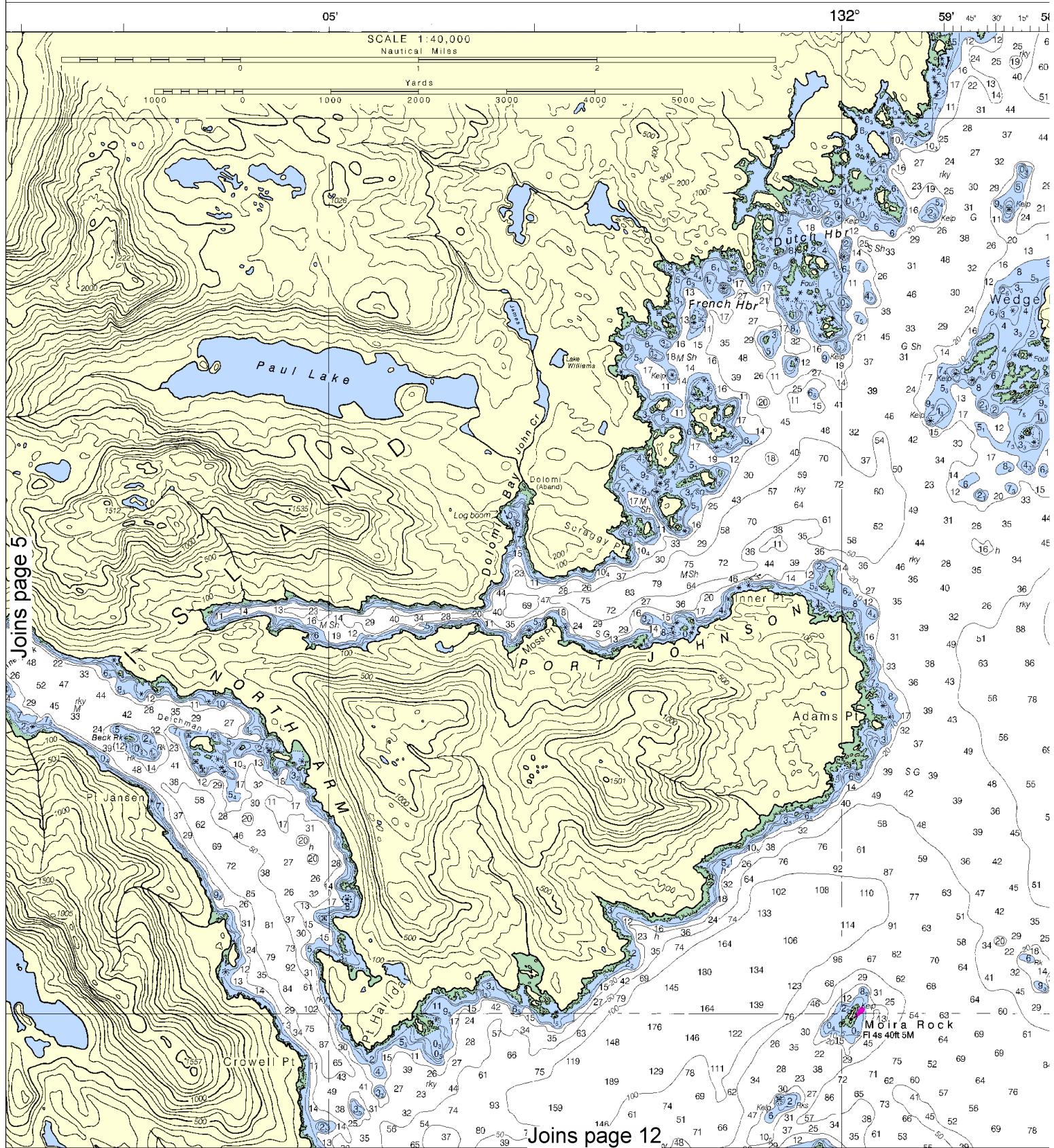


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
1 1/2 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
1 1/2 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000
Yards
See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

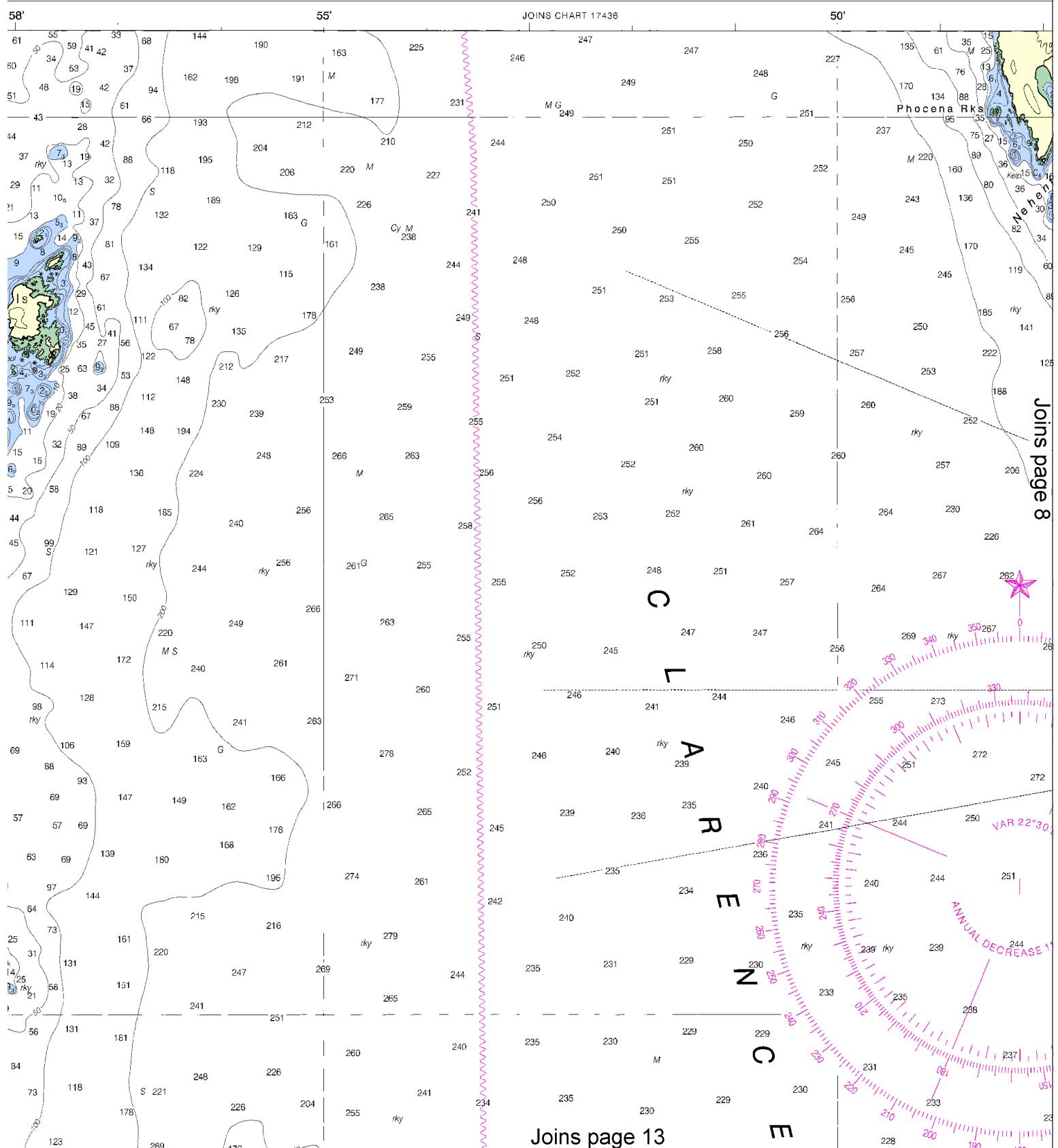


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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



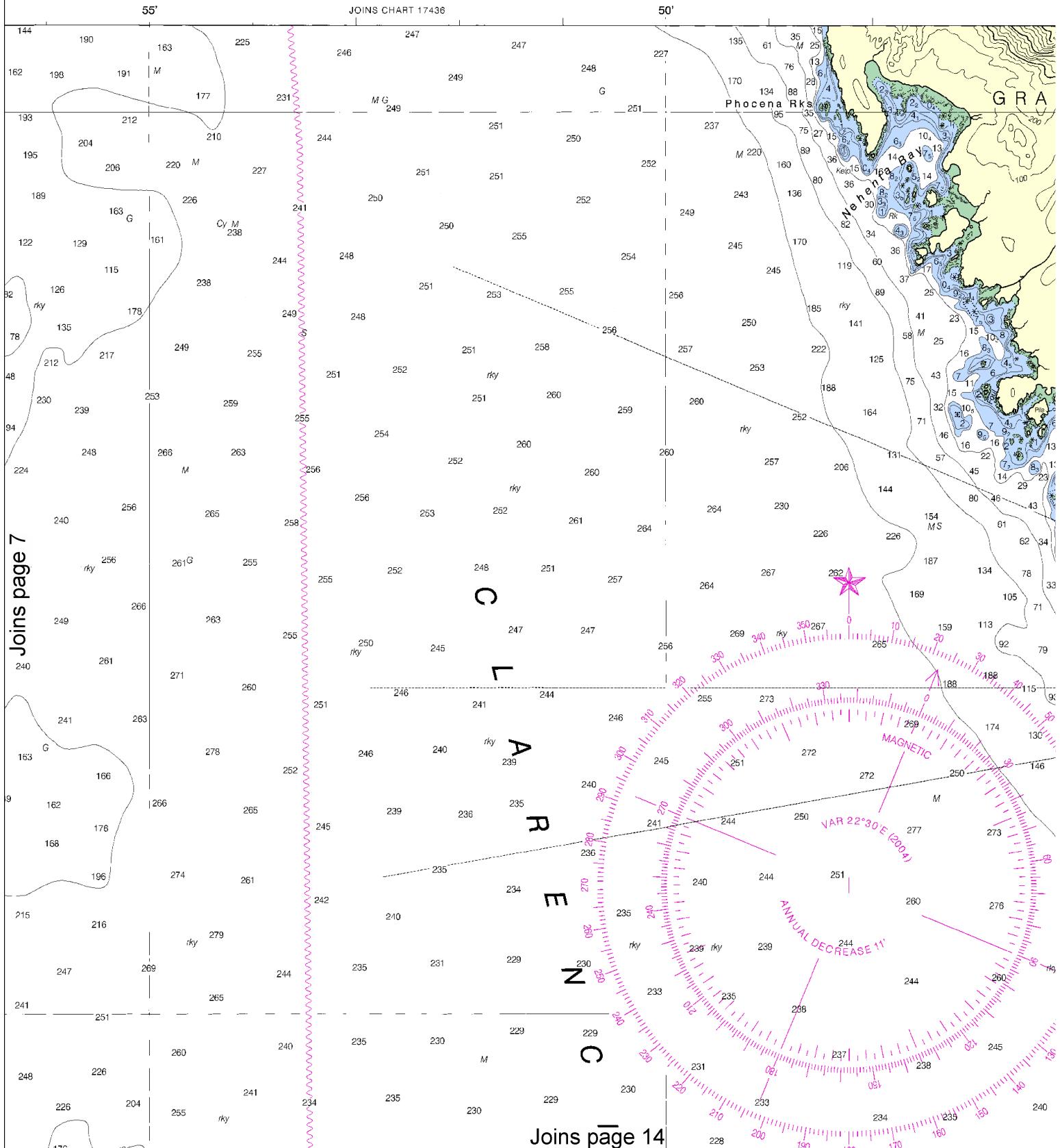


This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,

NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,

Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

Joins page 7



8



Printed at reduced scale.

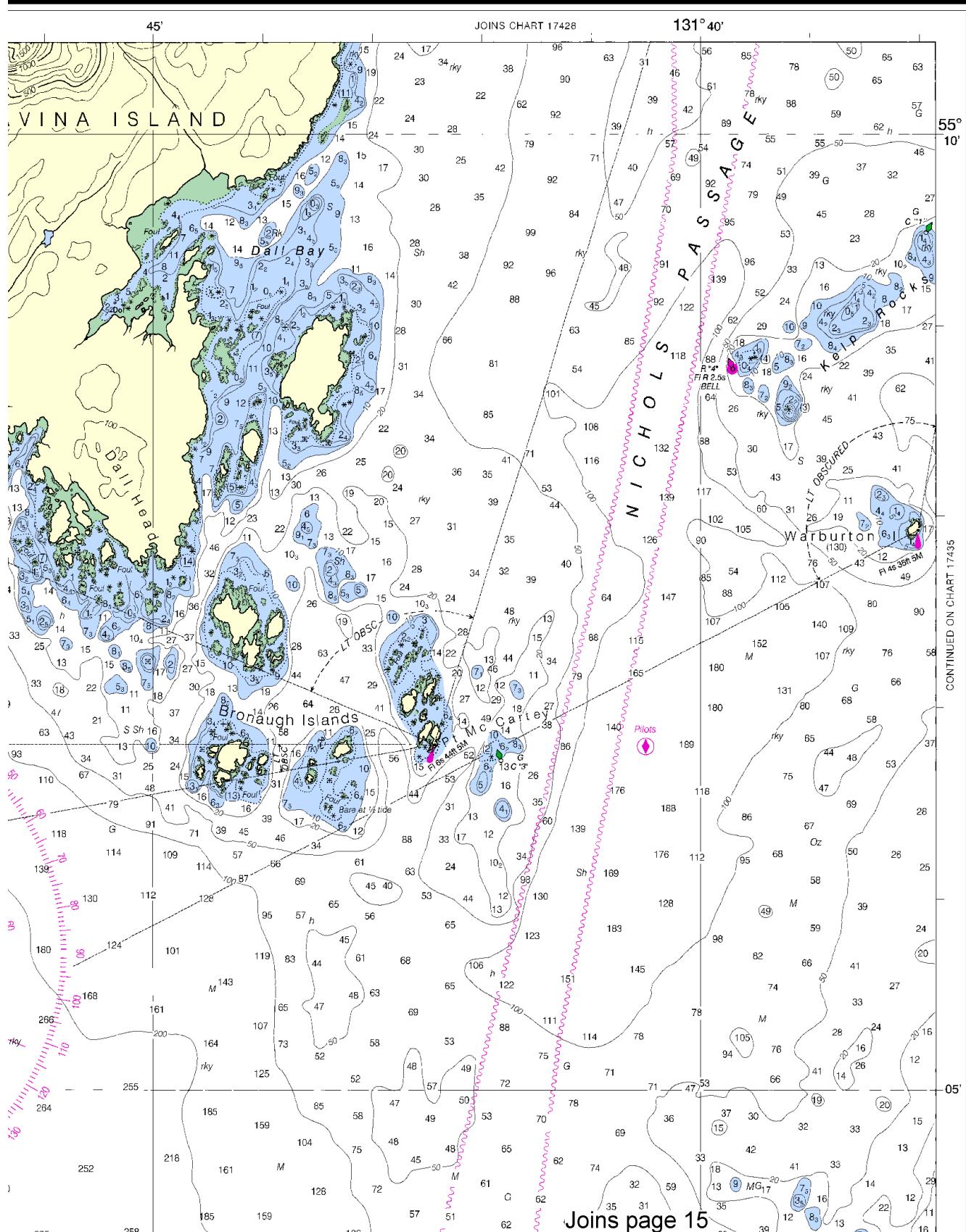
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles
Yards

See Note on page 5.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

17432



North American Datum of **Joins page 4**
 (World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Place Name	TIDAL INFORMATION			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	'eet	feet	feet
Moira Sound (55°00'N/132°07'W)	14.7	13.8	1.5	-4.5
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(Nov 2003)

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HEIGHTS

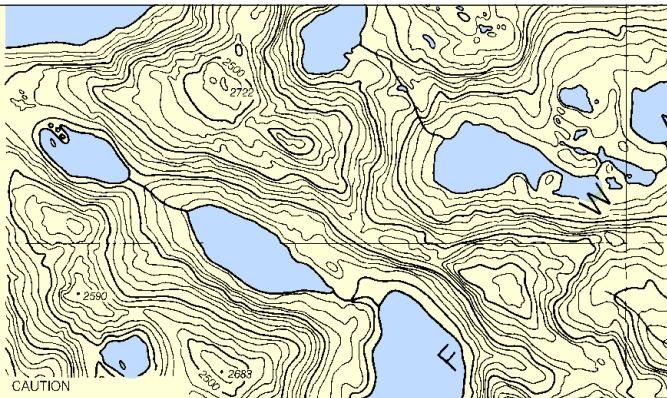
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast and Geodetic Survey with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard and Geological Survey.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
 The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

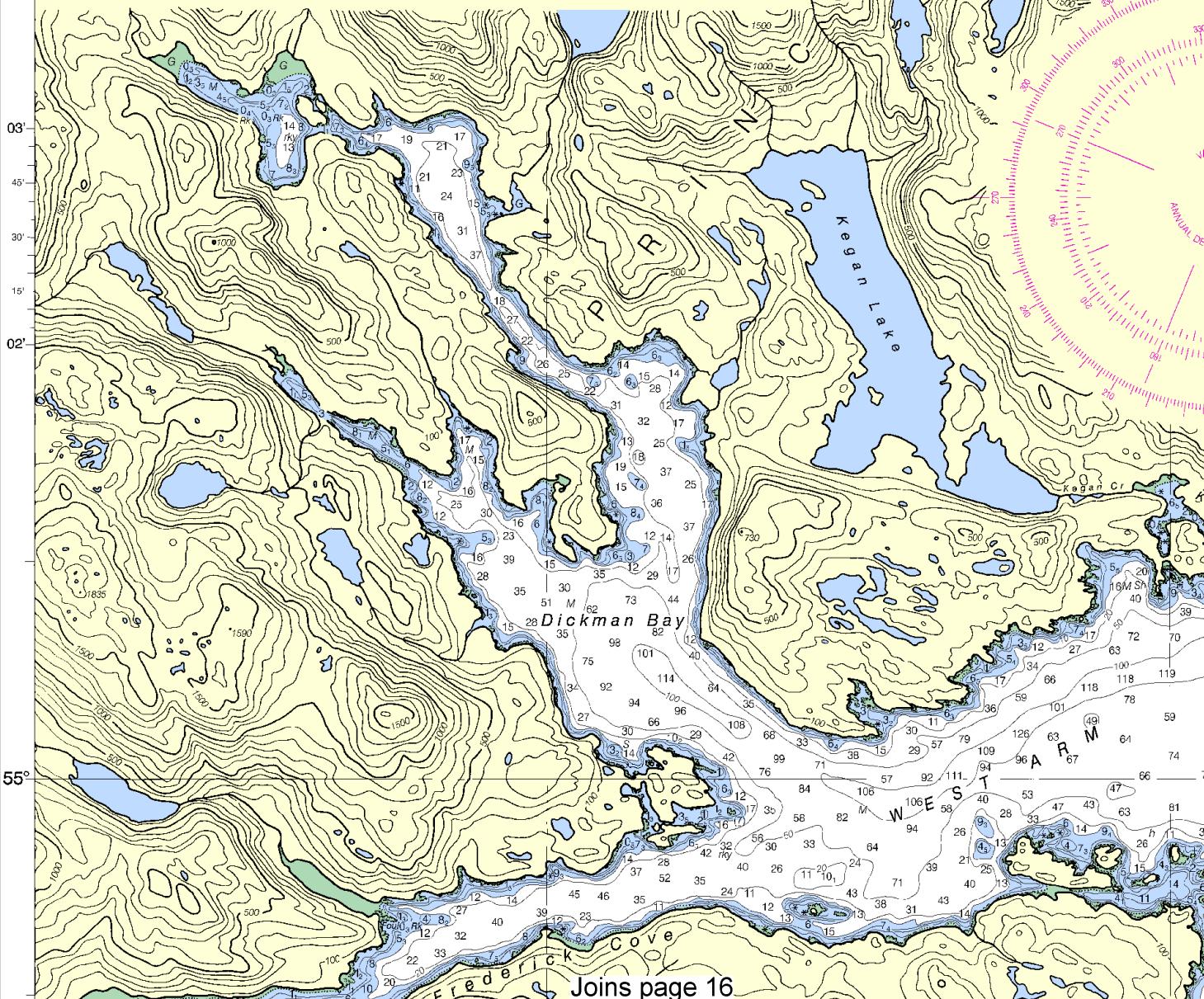


AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.



10

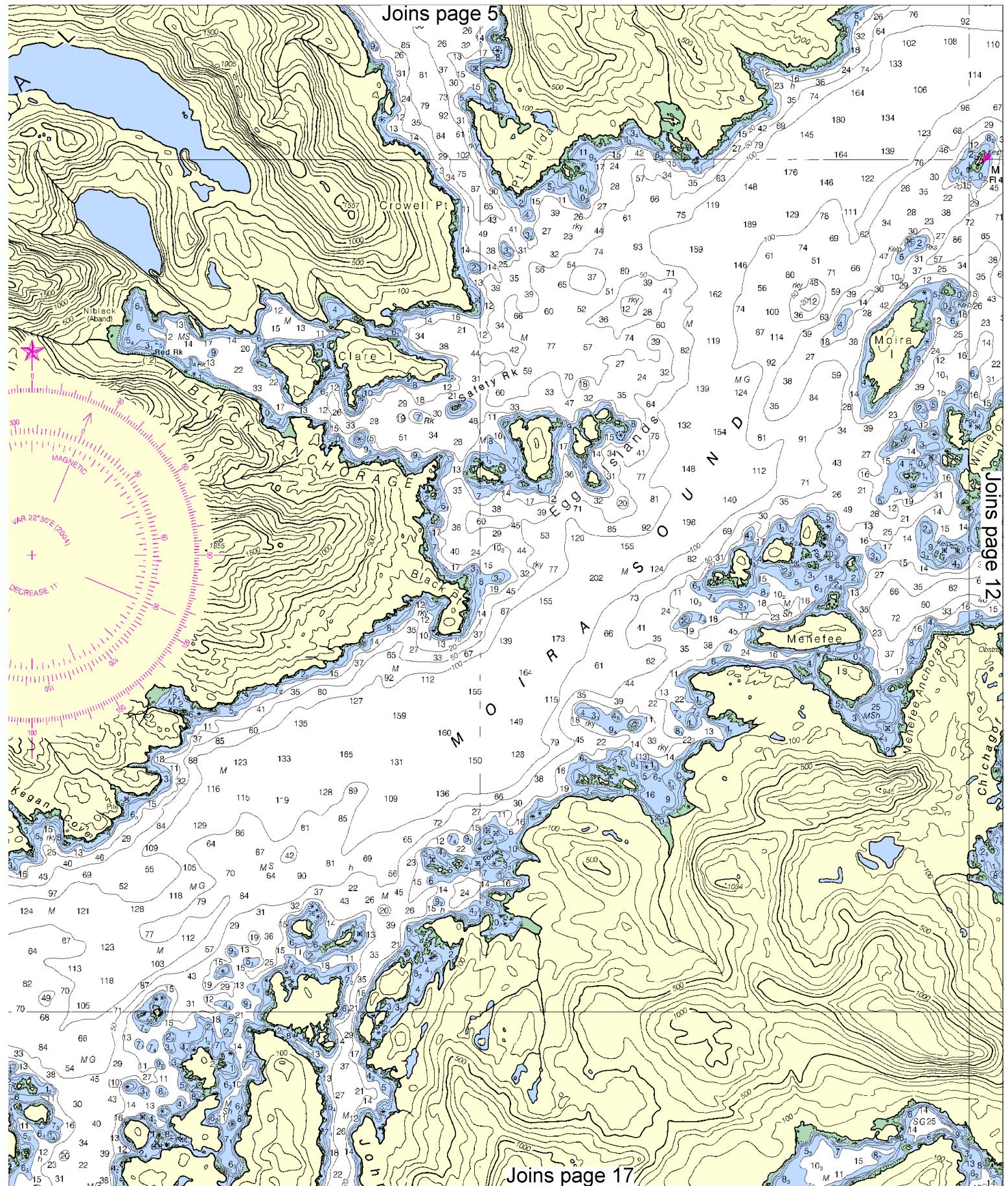


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 Nautical Miles
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 Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

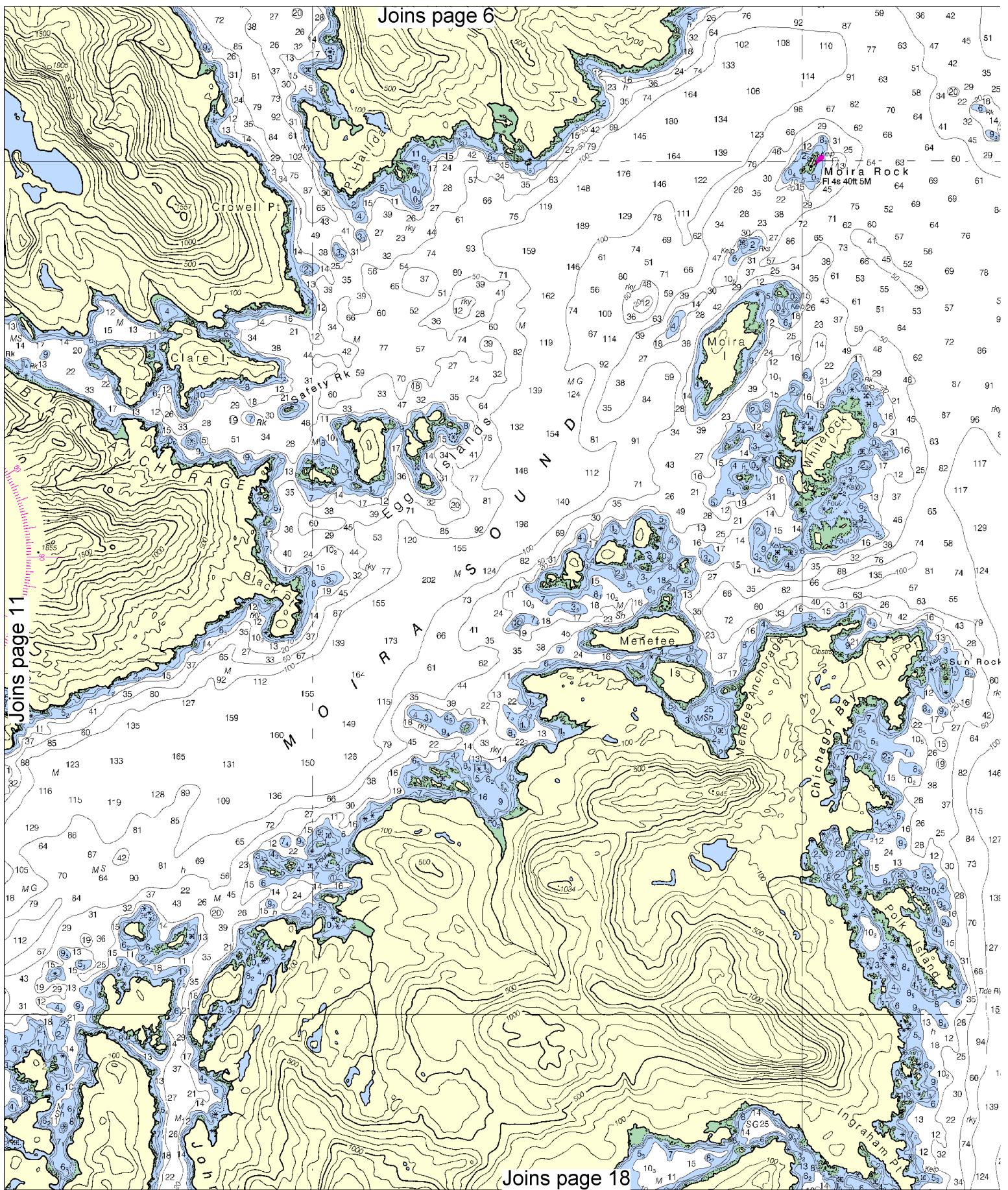
See Note on page 5.

Joins page 5



Joins page 17

11



12



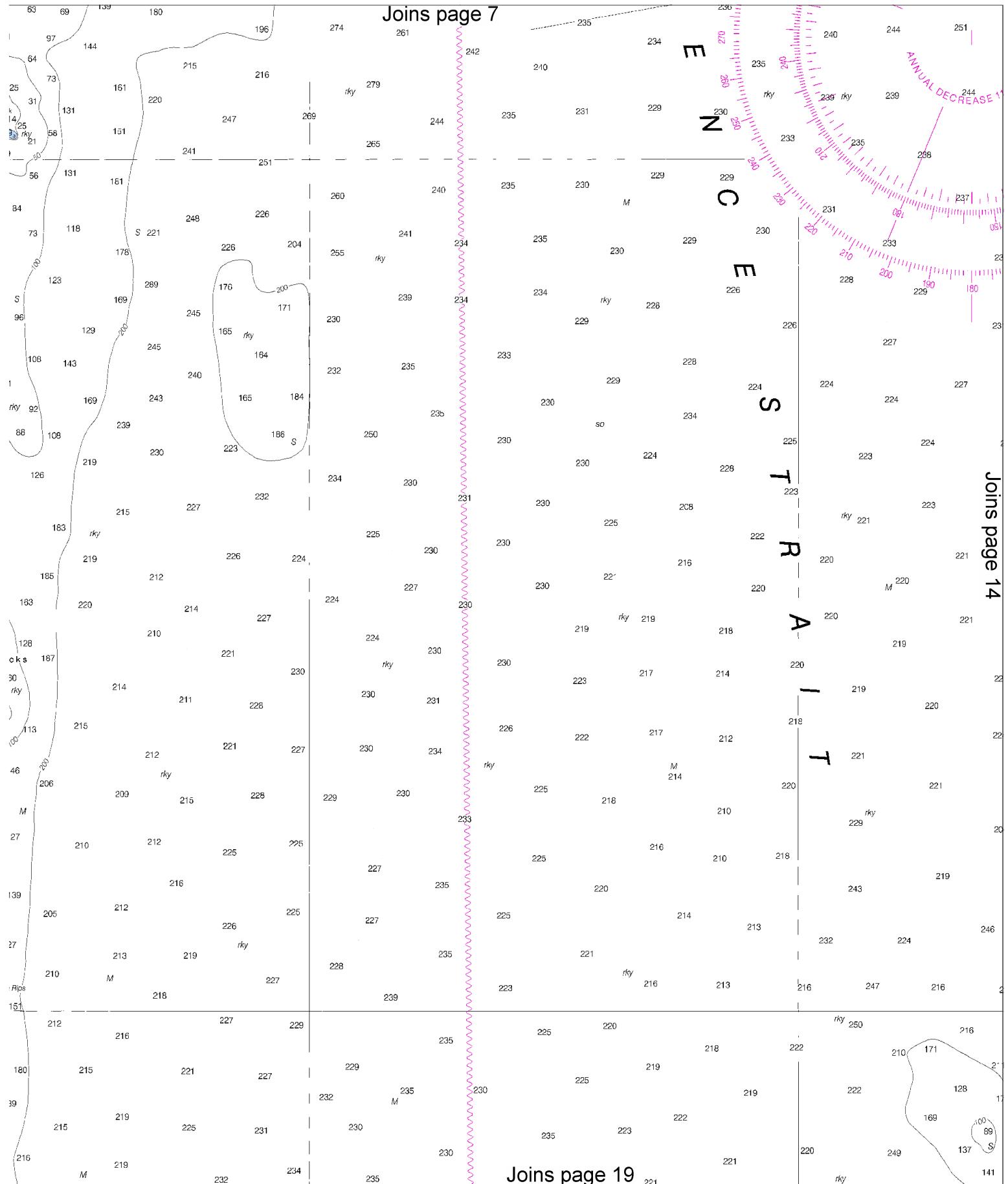
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7

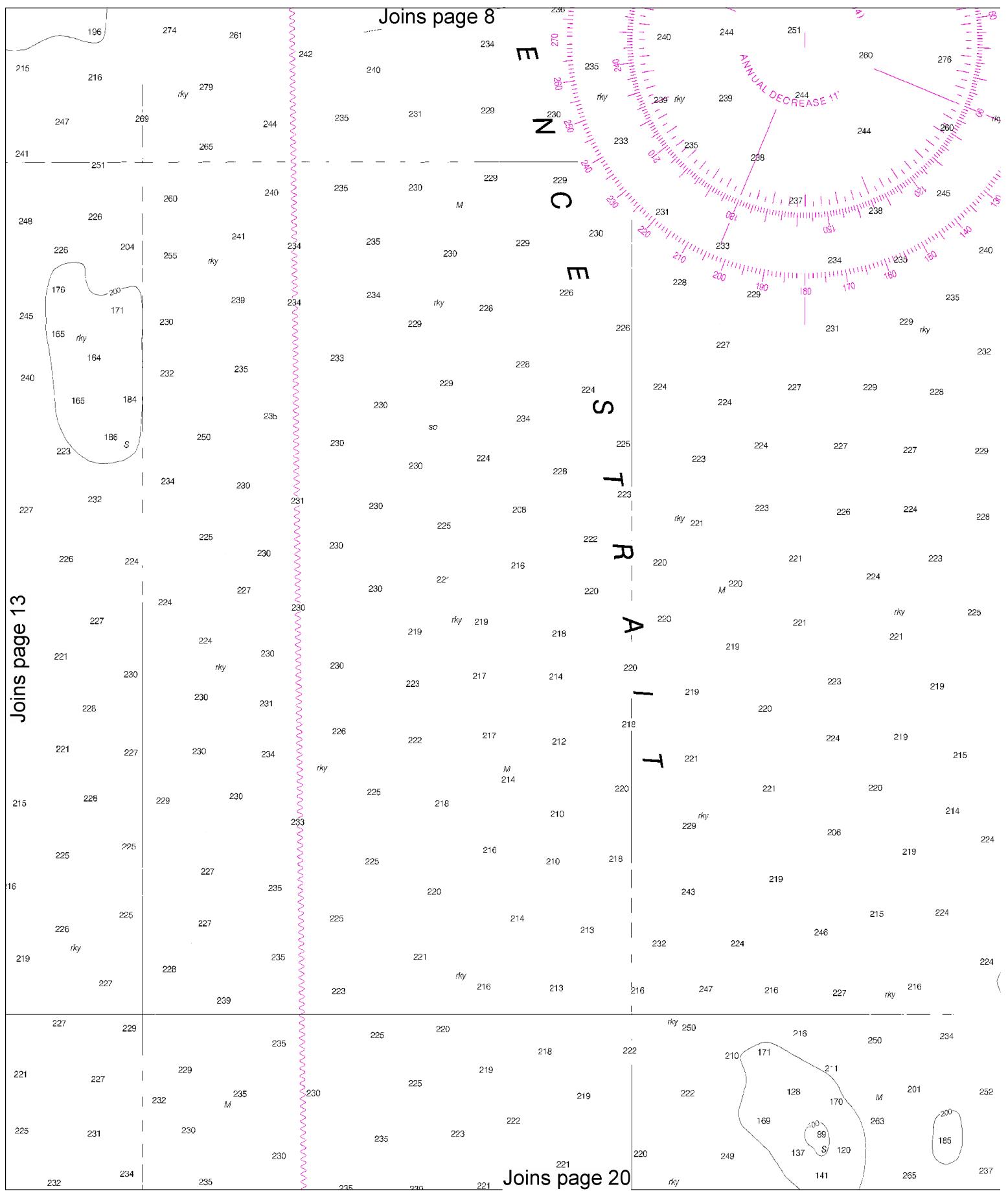


Joins page 19

13

Joins page 14

Joins page 8

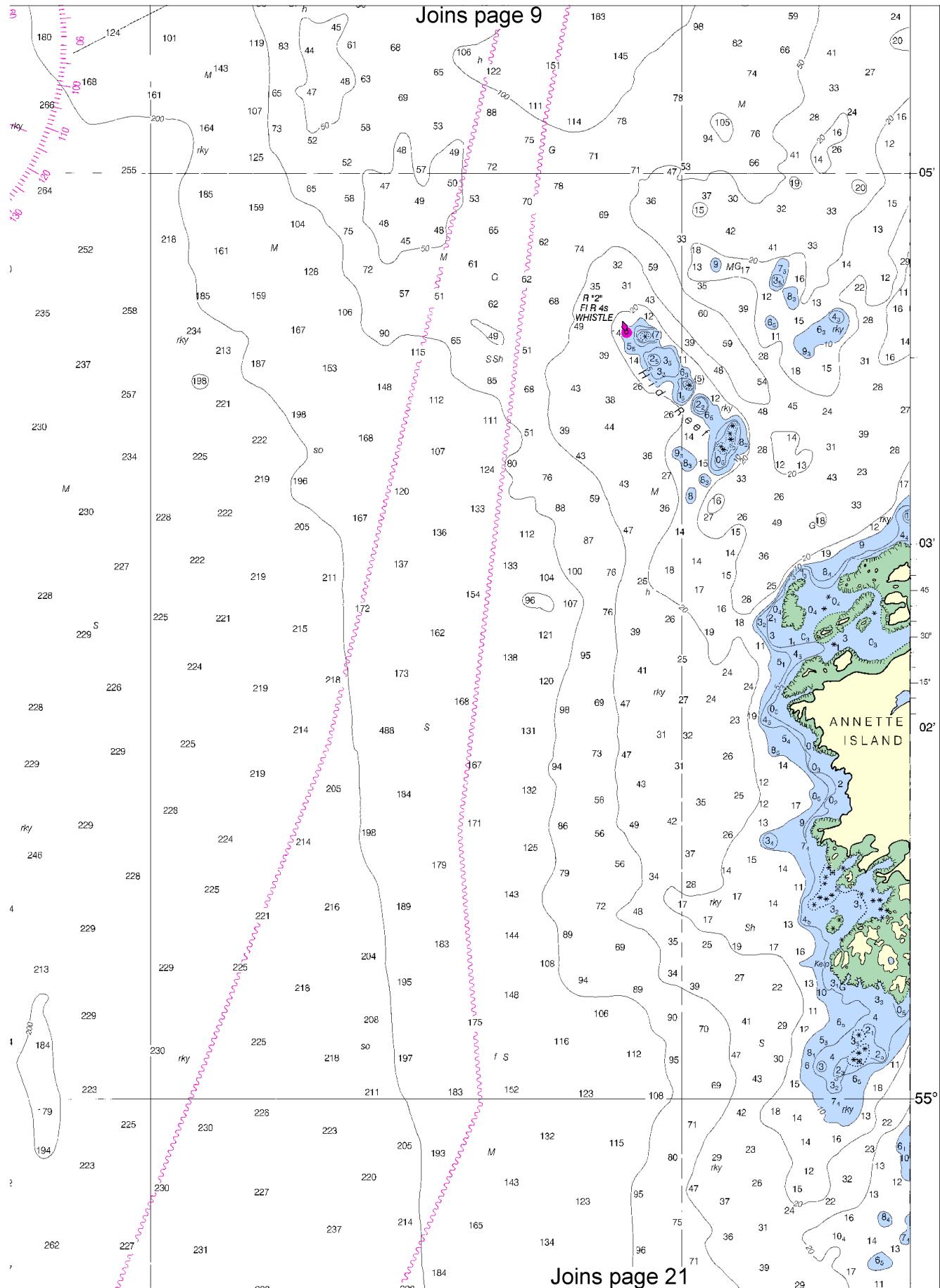


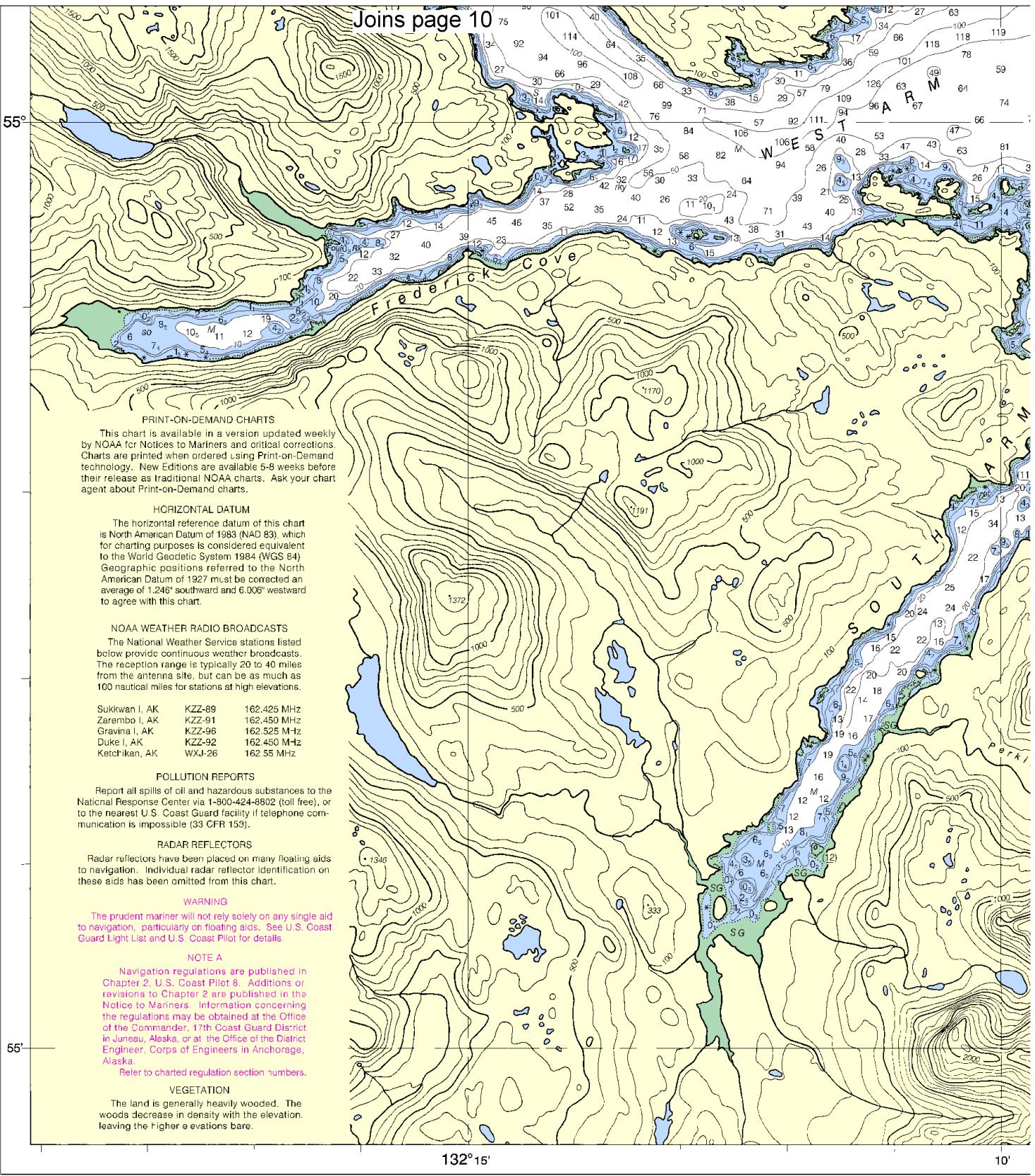
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







7th Ed., Apr. / 04 ■ Corrected through NM Apr. 10/04
 Corrected through LNM Mar. 16/04

17432

CAUTION

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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

16

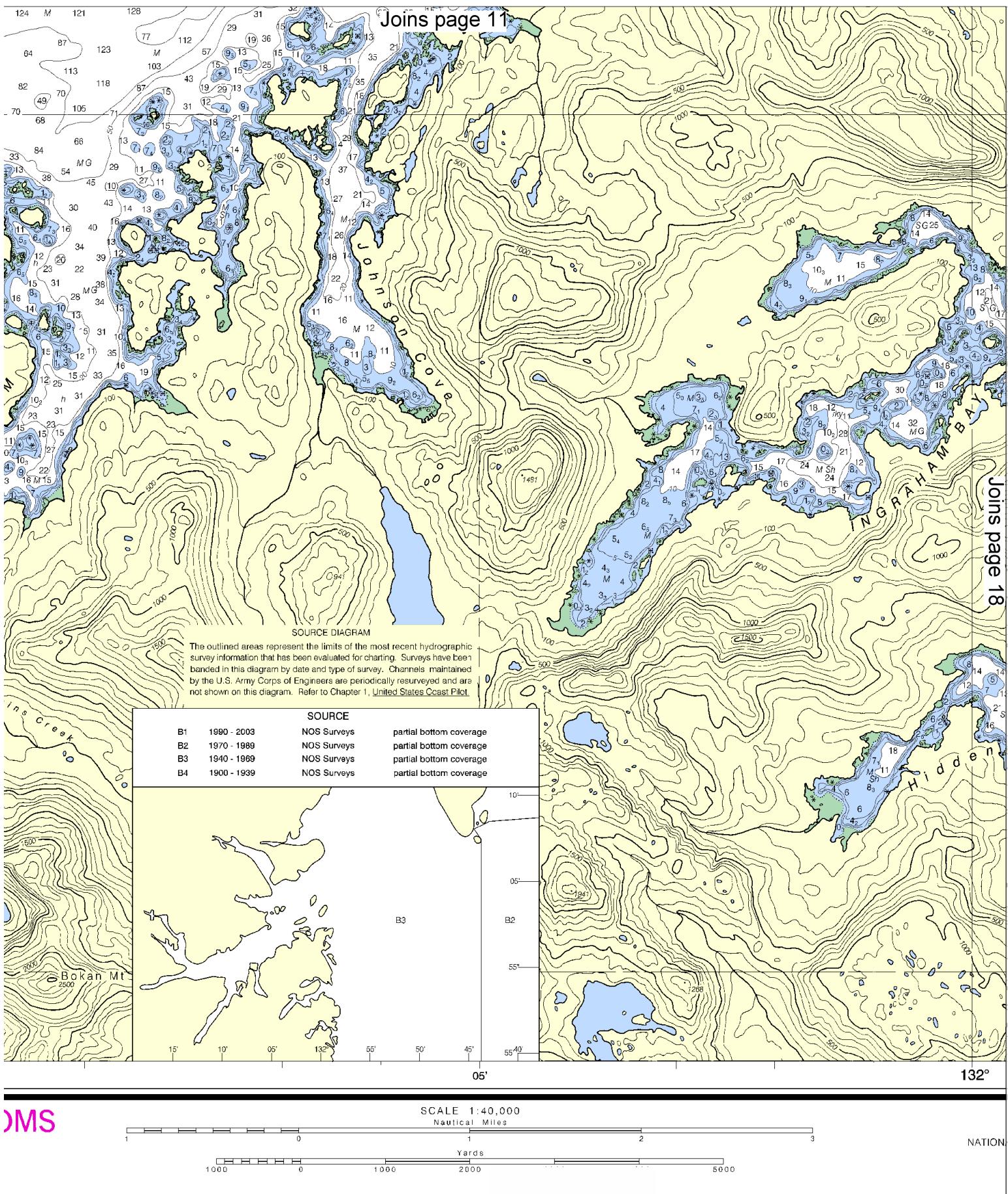


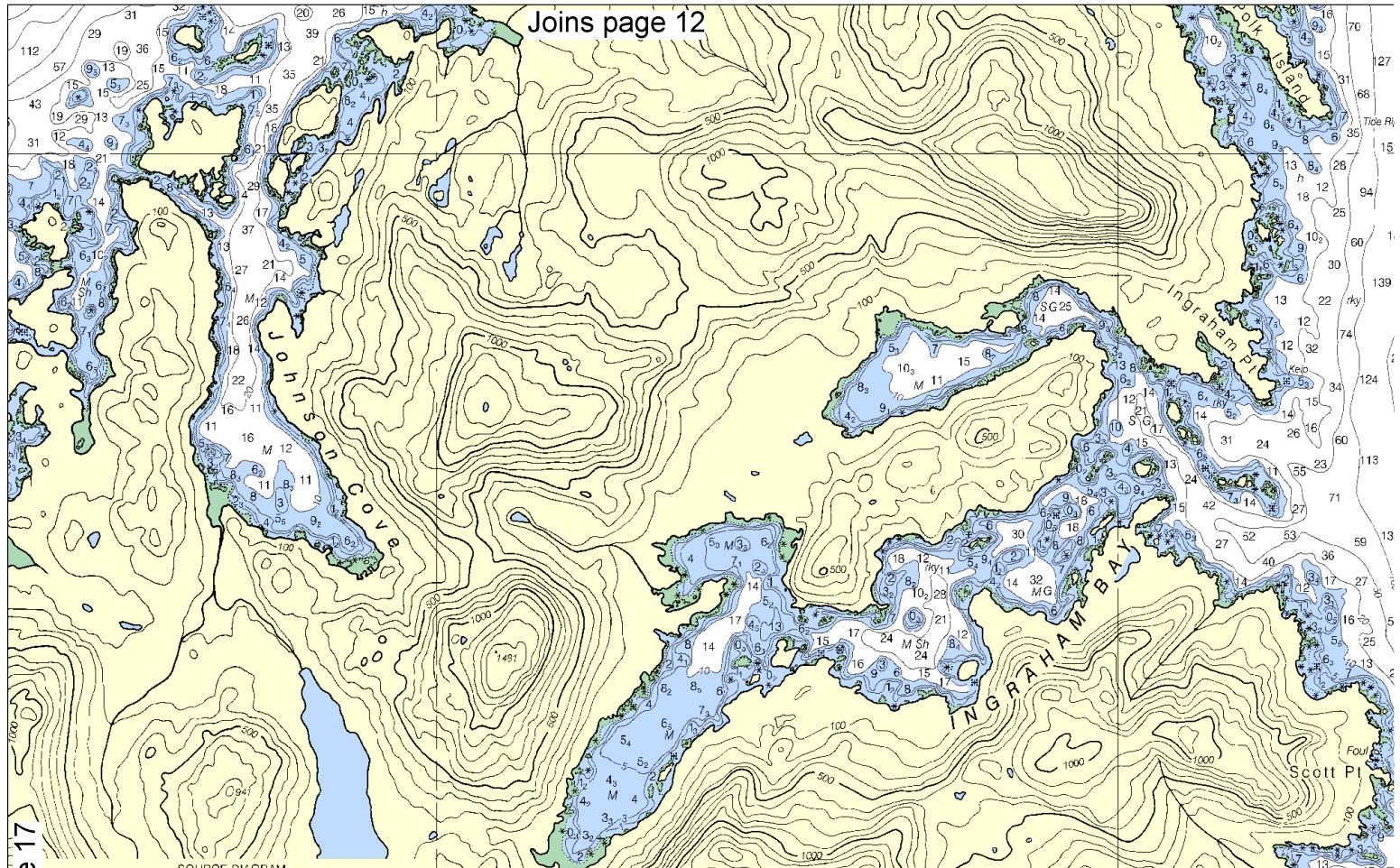
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SCALE 1:40,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





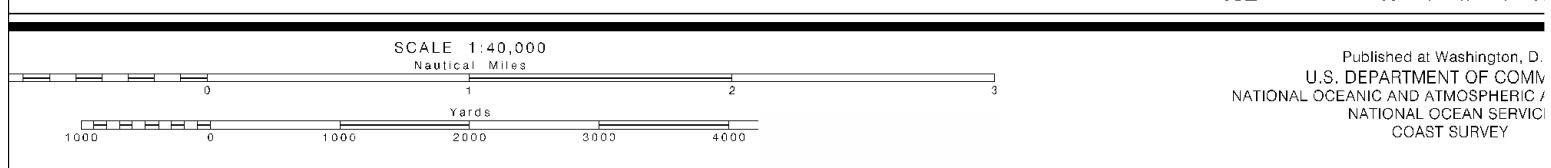
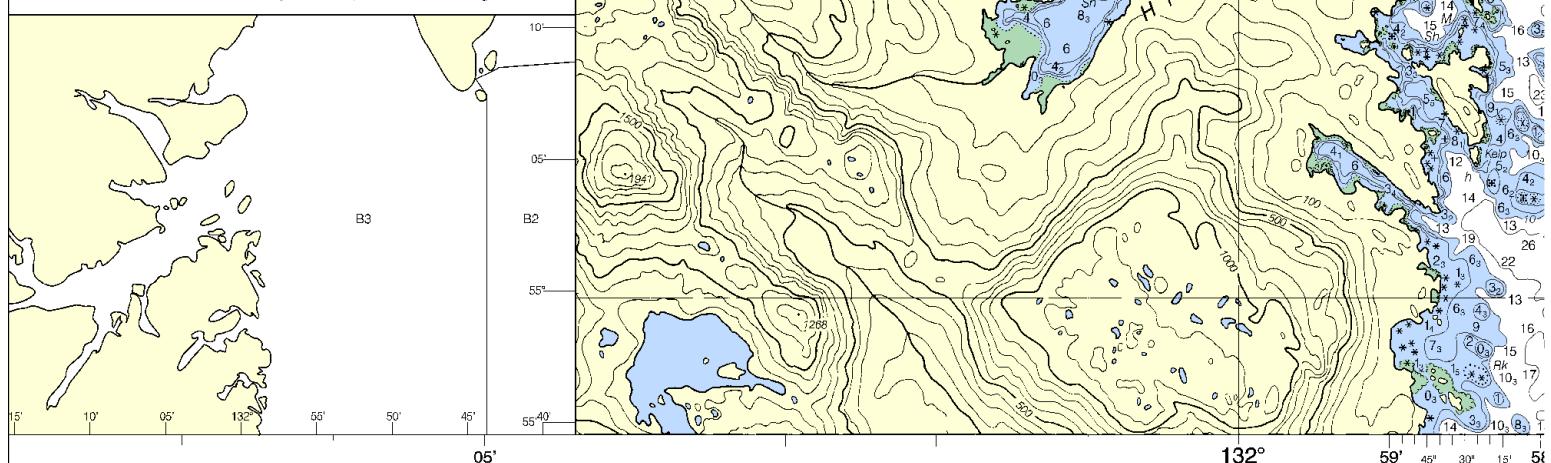


SOURCE DIAGRAM

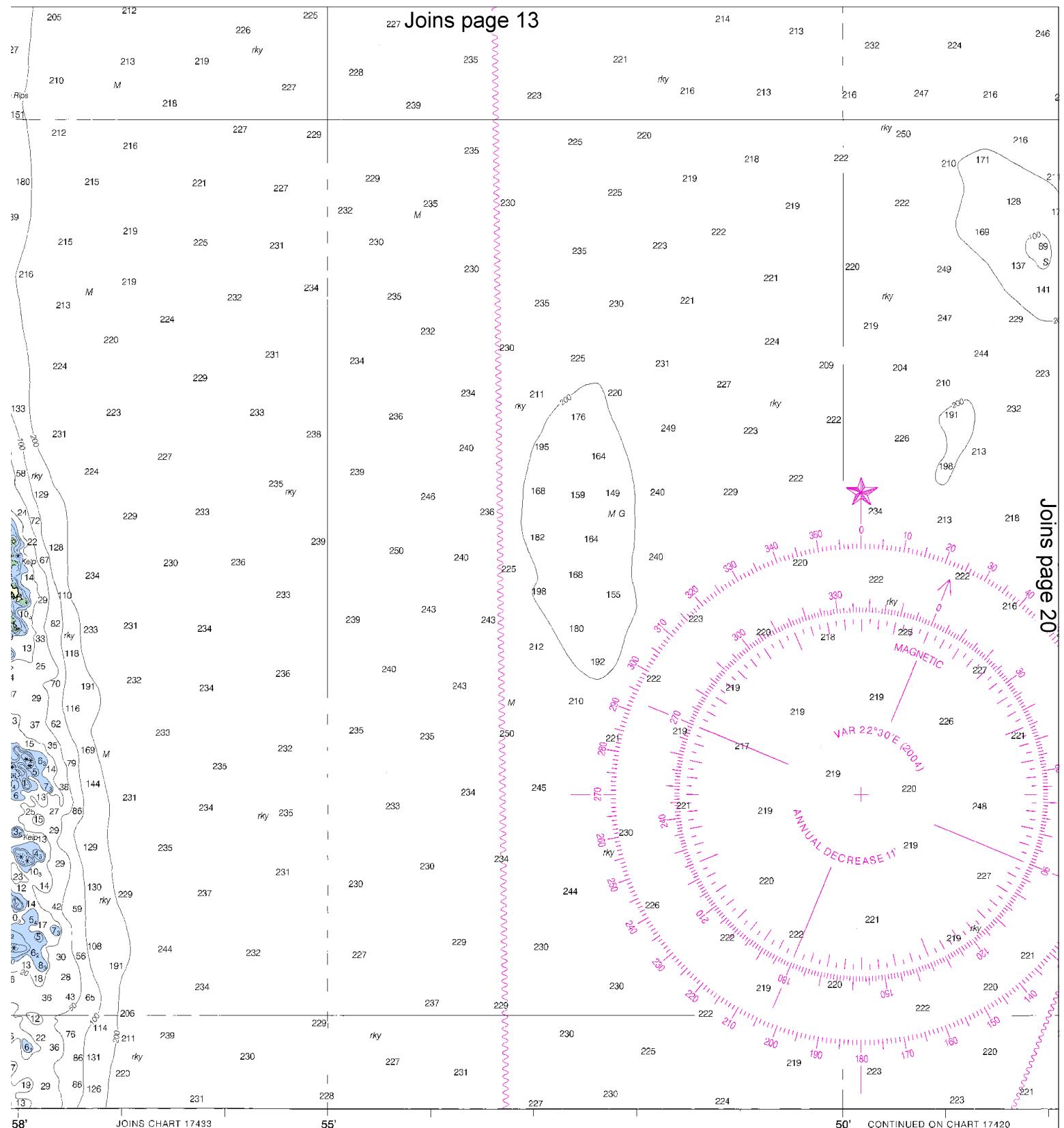
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been conducted in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

B1	1990 - 2003	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970 - 1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



Joins page 13



D.C.
IMERCE
ADMINISTRATION
ICE

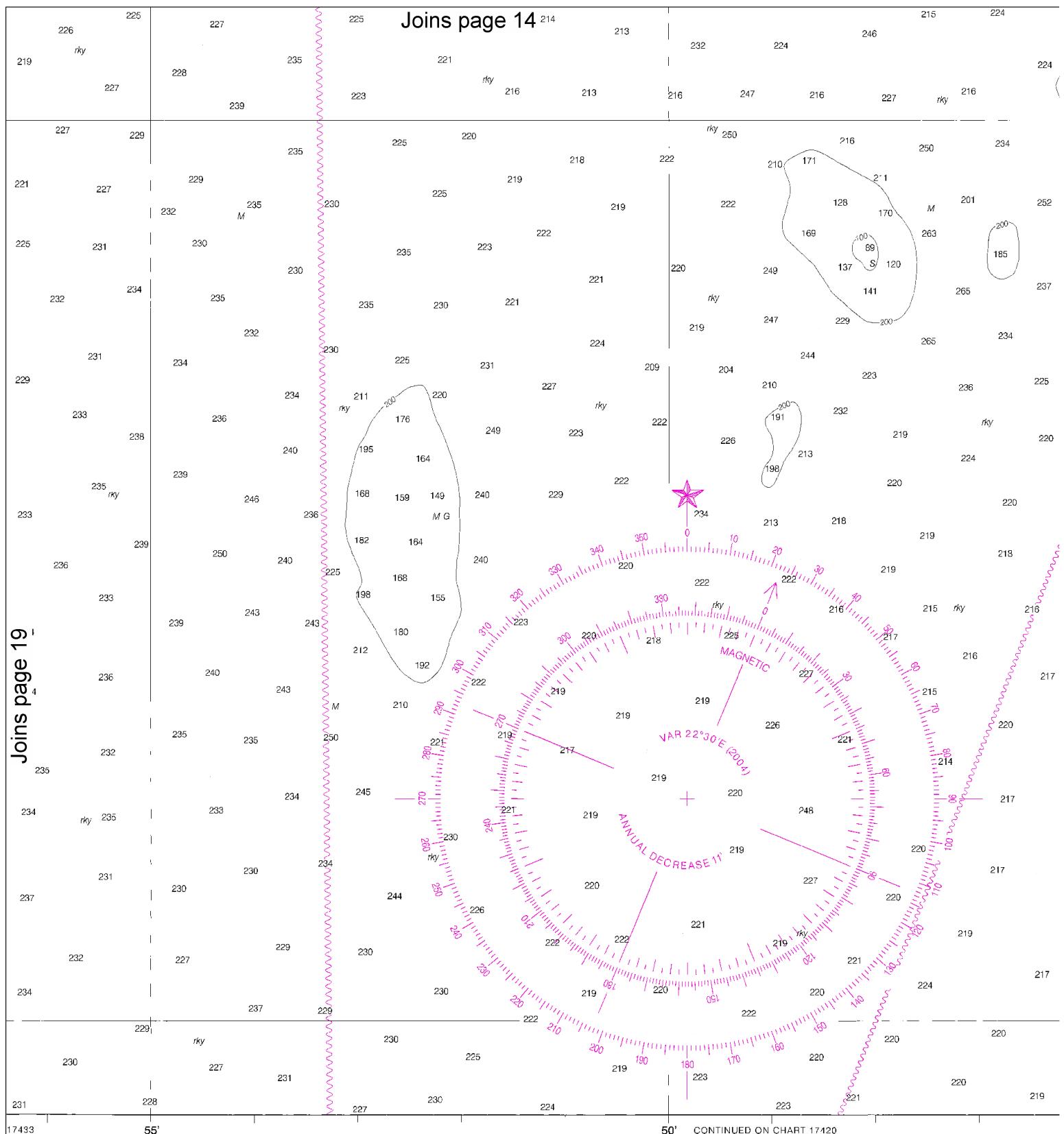
LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	60
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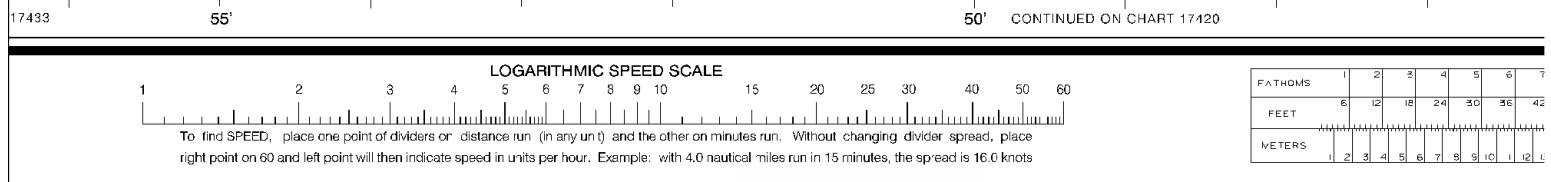
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots

Joins page 20

Joins page 14



Joins page 19



20



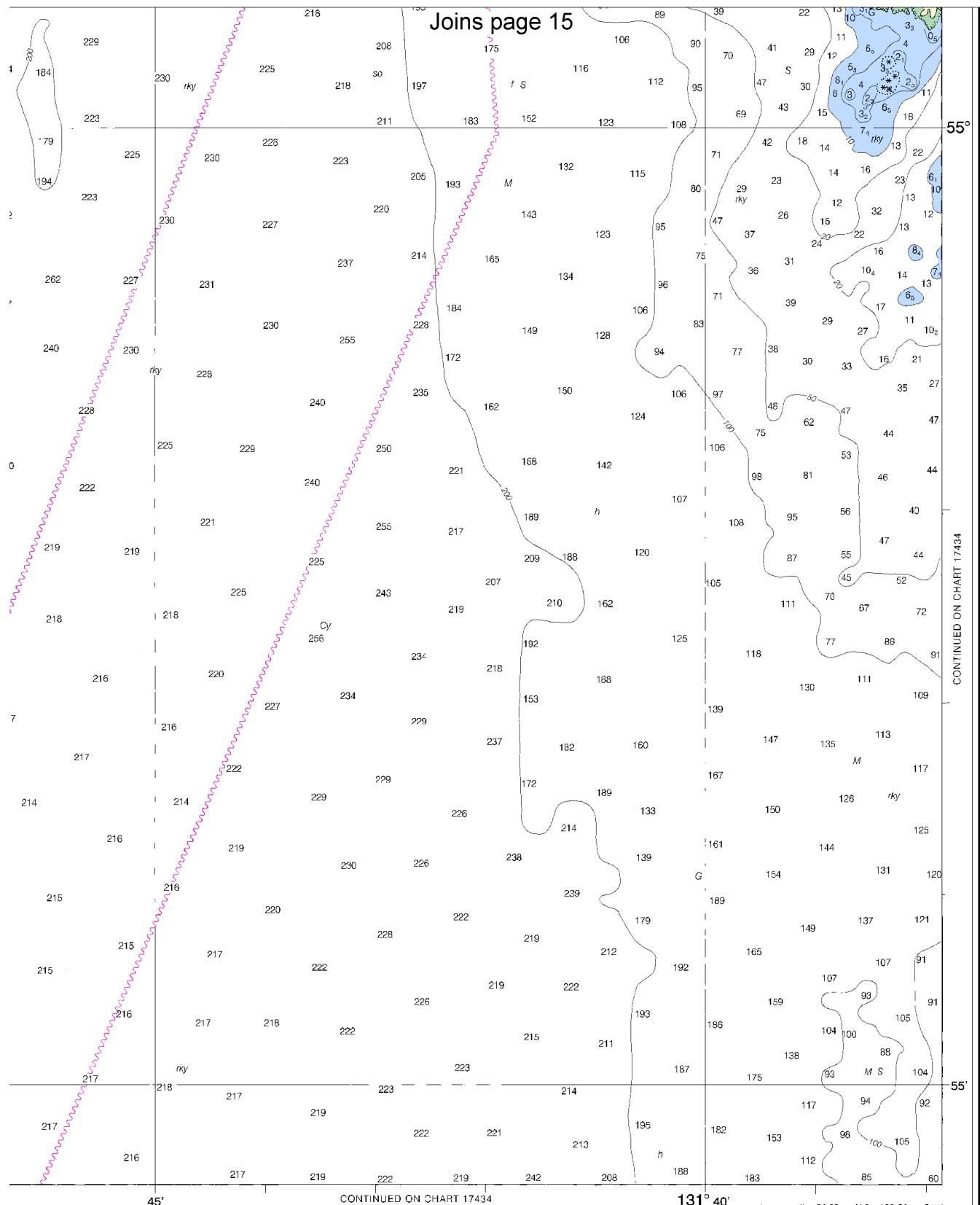
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 15



ED NO. 7



NSN 7642014011411
NGA REFERENCE NO. 17BHA17432

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102

1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
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Clarence Strait and Moira Sound

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17432

21

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

- Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
- Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
- Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
- Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
- Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
- Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.